

at Jennings, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about May 2, 1938, to on or about October 21, 1938; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article had been consigned in part by the International Milling Co. from Greenville, Tex., in part by Houston Milling Co. from Houston, Tex., and in part by General Mills, Inc., from Wichita Falls, Tex. It was labeled in part, variously: "Robin Hood [or "Pretty Maid"] Flour Milled by International Milling Co."; "Sunbonnet Sue Flour Bleached * * * Perry Mill & Elevator Company"; "Purasnow * * * Flour Wichita Mill & Elevator Company"; "American Maid * * * Flour Houston Milling Co."; "Gypsy Bleached Flour."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 2, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30327. Adulteration of buckwheat flour. U. S. v. 5 Bags and 15 Bags of Buckwheat Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44793, 44794. Sample Nos. 46171-D, 46172-D.)

This product contained atropine alkaloids, the source of which was probably jimsonweed seeds or similar weed seeds in the buckwheat.

On February 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 bags of buckwheat flour at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 2 and 21, 1939, by Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. from Monticello, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Monticello Mills Pure Buckwheat Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained atropine alkaloids, an added deleterious ingredient, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On March 10, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30328. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 85 Bags, 96 Bags, and 96 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44132, 44133, 44134. Sample Nos. 37852-D, 37853-D, 37857-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested.

On October 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 277 bags of flour at Lake Charles, La., consigned in part by Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. from Sherman, Tex., and in part by Houston Milling Co. from Houston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from July 22, 1938, to on or about August 15, 1938; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part, "Diamond Merit."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 2, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30329. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 12 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. No. 44554. Sample Nos. 19759-D, 44591-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On December 5, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 tubs of butter at Newark, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 21, 1938, by Land O'Lakes Creamery, Inc., from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.